

ASSIGNMENT 8

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 12, "Components of the Navy," pages 12-1 through 12-21.

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- 8-1. What board studied designs of the Langley "flying machine" to determine its feasibility for use in warfare?
1. An Army-Navy board
 2. The Board of Aeronautics
 3. The Board of Naval Aviators
 4. A congressional subcommittee board
- 8-2. Who was the first naval officer selected for flight training?
1. Lieutenant T. G. Ellyson
 2. Lieutenant (JG) Eugene Ely
 3. Lieutenant Richard C. Saufley
 4. Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd
- A. USS Pennsylvania
 - B. USS Birmingham
 - C. USS Lexington
 - D. USS Langley
- 8-3. What ship conducted the first shipboard takeoff?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 8-4. The first successful aircraft landing was conducted on what ship?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 8-5. What pilot made the first successful shipboard landing and takeoff?
1. T. G. Ellyson
 2. P. N. L. Bellinger
 3. Eugene Ely
 4. W. D. Billingley
- 8-6. What four approaches were made by the Navy to integrate aeronautics with the fleet?
1. Carriers, propeller drives, lighter-than-aircraft, and pontoon craft
 2. Flying boats, carriers, pontoon aircraft, and lighter-than-aircraft
 3. Jets, propeller drives, lighter-than-aircraft, and flying boats
 4. Carriers, flying boats, helicopters, and pontoon craft
- 8-7. Directly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, our carrier-based aircraft were able to make strikes against enemy installations in the Pacific. For which of the following reasons was this possible?
1. Our carriers were not at Pearl Harbor during the attack, and therefore, were not destroyed
 2. We had just completed building several carriers in the United States
 3. Several carriers were passing through the Panama Canal at that time
 4. England loaned us some carriers that were based in the Far East

Figure 8A.--Ships.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-3 AND 8-4, REFER TO FIGURE 8A.

- 8-8. What are the two categories of today's naval aircraft?
1. Jets and helicopters
 2. Fixed wing and rotary wing
 3. Fixed wing and non-fixed wing
 4. Helicopters and lighter-than-aircraft
- 8-9. Where on an aircraft are the engines of most U.S. Navy fighter jets mounted?
1. Within the empennage
 2. Within the fuselage
 3. Above the wings
 4. Below the wings

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-10 THROUGH 8-12, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE AIRCRAFT CONTROL SURFACES THAT MATCH THE MOTION CONTROLLED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. MOTION</u>	<u>B. CONTROL SURFACES</u>
8-10.	Rolling	1. Rudder
8-11.	Yawing	2. Aileron
8-12.	Pitch	3. Flaps
		4. Elevator
8-13.	For which of the following purposes may fighter aircraft be employed?	
	1. Air intercept	
	2. Escort services	
	3. Bombing missions	
	4. Each of the above	
8-14.	Which of the following statements concerning the F-14A (Tomcat) is NOT true?	
	1. Its armament includes missiles, rockets, and bombs	
	2. It is a supersonic, twin-engine, two seat jet aircraft	
	3. It is all weather, day-night capable	
	4. It has vertical take-off capabilities	

- 8-15. The F/A-18 (Hornet) is designed to replace the F-14 (Tomcat).
1. True
 2. False
- 8-16. Which of the following statements is a characteristic of the A-6E (Intruder)?
1. It carries an onboard computer
 2. It can only be used in fair weather
 3. Its maximum speed is Mach II
 4. It was ineffective during strike attempts against Libya
- 8-17. The AV-8B (Harrier) is capable of operating from relatively unprepared sites close to military action. What unique feature provides this capability?
1. Technological advances in landing zones created by the Seabees
 2. Its vertical/short takeoff and landing (V/STOL) capability
 3. The retractable helicopter rotor
 4. Its relatively small size
- 8-18. The E-2C (Hawkeye) is a carrier-based, all-weather aircraft. What is the role of the E-2C?
1. Tactical warning and control
 2. Air intercept missions
 3. Antisubmarine warfare (ASW)
 4. Surveillance only
- 8-19. Which of the following statements concerning the EA-6B Prowler is/are true?
1. It uses a computer-controlled electronic surveillance and control system
 2. It carries high-powered jamming transmitters
 3. It is a four-seat derivative of the A-6 Intruder
 4. Each of the above

- 8-20. Which of the following is NOT a capability of the P-3C (Orion)?
1. Long-range patrols
 2. Carrier launch and recovery
 3. Submarine detection
 4. Submarine destruction
- 8-21. What carrier-based aircraft does the Navy use for long-range ASW patrols?
1. P-3C Orion
 2. S-3A Viking
 3. EA-6B Prowler
 4. SH-3H Sea King
- 8-22. Which of the following parts of a helicopter serves the same purpose as the wings of a fixed-wing aircraft?
1. Fuselage
 2. Tail rotor
 3. Main rotor
 4. Vertical stabilizer
- 8-23. Helicopters use a transmission to connect the engines to the rotor shaft(s), which may be disengaged. Which of the following purposes is/are behind this configuration?
1. To be able to operate silently
 2. To permit autorotation
 3. To operate the engines without engaging the rotor
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 8-24. Which of the following is NOT a normal task for the SH-3H Sea King?
1. Vertrep
 2. ASW
 3. Search
 4. Rescue
- 8-25. A CH-53E Super Stallion can be used for which of the following missions?
1. Movement of heavy weapons and equipment
 2. Nuclear weapons transportation
 3. Airborne mine countermeasures
 4. Each of the above
- 8-26. What is the largest helicopter in the western world?
1. SH-3H Sea King
 2. The Army Chinook
 3. CH/MH-53E Super Stallion
 4. SH-60B Seahawk
- 8-27. Which, if any, of the following helicopters serves as the air subsystem of the LAMPS Mk III weapons system?
1. SH-2F Seasprite
 2. SH-3H Sea King
 3. SH-60B Seahawk
 4. None of the above
- 8-28. The first modification of the twenty-first fighter aircraft design in the experimental stages of development would carry which of the following alphanumeric designations?
1. X21F-A
 2. XF21-A
 3. XA21-F
 4. FX21-A
- 8-29. Which of the following characteristics of a naval striking force is one of its greatest assets?
1. Size
 2. Mobility
 3. Strength
 4. Weaponry

- 8-30. What is the purpose of the tactical air mission planning system (TAMPS)?
1. To brief pilots before an air strike
 2. To gather intelligence
 3. To automatically perform some of the more tedious planning steps
 4. To evaluate the effectiveness of an air strike
- 8-31. Prior to an air strike, all pilots who will participate attend a detailed briefing. Which of the following factors is included during the briefing?
1. Location of both enemy and friendly forces
 2. Target priorities and weather conditions
 3. Enemy strength and recovery of "safe" areas
 4. All of the above
- 8-32. The selection of weapons and the method of delivery of an air strike is based upon which of the following criteria?
1. Time of attack and weather conditions of the target
 2. Time of attack and expected enemy air resistance
 3. Weather conditions at the target and expected enemy air resistance
 4. Target accessibility and weather conditions
- 8-33. What are the three classes of modern tactical air-to-surface weapons?
1. Missiles, guns, and bombs
 2. Area, perimeter, and close-in
 3. Standoff defense, standoff offense, and close-in
 4. Standoff outside area defense, standoff outside point defense, and close-in

- 8-34. Which of the following might be a mission of a surface action group(SAG)?
1. Antisubmarine warfare(ASW)
 2. AntiSurface warfare (ASUW)
 3. Strike warfare
 4. Each of the above
- 8-35. For which of the following purposes was naval gunfire support primarily used during the Vietnam war?
1. To prepare for amphibious landings
 2. In response to tactical circumstances
 3. To sink enemy ships
 4. To defend against hostile aircraft
- 8-36. Antiair warfare is directed against which of the following types of vehicles?
1. Airborne only
 2. Surface and airborne only
 3. Subsurface and airborne only
 4. Airborne, surface, and subsurface
- 8-37. Which of the following actions is a passive rather than an active AAW measure?
1. Firing of AA guns
 2. Electronic jamming
 3. Dispersing of the task group
 4. Launching of jet interceptors
- 8-38. An AAW formation is designed for which of the following purposes?
1. To provide optimum fire power for air assault
 2. To maintain visual contact between ships in the formation
 3. To protect the carrier in the formation
 4. To enhance the offensive capabilities of the formation

- 8-39. In the third phase of defensive AAW operations, a carrier would probably carry out which of the following actions?
1. Electronic deception and firing
 2. Evaluate the enemy attack force and conduct aircraft intercepts
 3. Search for the enemy attack force and launch jet fighters
 4. Maneuver radically and fire short-range missiles
- 8-40. Coordination of AAW defenses over the entire task force area is the responsibility of which of the following persons?
1. Surface surveillance sector coordinator (SSSC)
 2. Sector antiair warfare coordinator (SAAWC)
 3. Force antiair warfare coordinator (FAAWC)
 4. Contact area commander (CAC)

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-41 THROUGH 8-43, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE AAW AREA THAT IS DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. Descriptions</u>	<u>B. AAW AREAS</u>
8-41.	Sector containing the main force of ships to be defended	1. Vital 2. Entire 3. Destruction 4. Surveillance
8-42.	Sector in which the enemy's planes are to be defeated	
8-43.	Sector in which the enemy force is to be discovered	

- 8-44. What is the first line of defense in an AAW disposition?
1. On-station combat air patrols
 2. Picket ships in outer screen positions
 3. Interceptors that are ready for launching from carriers
 4. Long-range guided missile ships in inner screen positions
- 8-45. The range at which an enemy aircraft changes from an air intercept target to a surface-to-air missile target is defined by which of the following terms?
1. Cross signal
 2. Crossing the T
 3. Crossover point
 4. Crossing the line

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-46 THROUGH 8-48, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE CAP CONDITION DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>B. CAP CONDITIONS</u>
8-46.	Pilots and crews on thirty minutes notice	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four
8-47.	Aircraft ready to start, pilots and crews nearby	
8-48.	Launch capabilities within 15 minutes	
8-49.	What is the basic mission of antisubmarine warfare?	1. To protect convoys 2. To sink enemy submarines 3. To keep missile-carrying submarines under surveillance 4. To deny the enemy the effective use of its submarines

- 8-50. Why is the surface ship the basic unit used for ASW?
1. It can remain on station for a long time
 2. It can carry a variety of detection equipment and weapons
 3. It has the ability to conduct operations in all types of weather
 4. All of the above
- 8-51. Which of the following advantages does the carrier-based ASW aircraft have over the land-based ASW aircraft?
1. Invulnerability to submerged submarines
 2. Midocean coverage
 3. Weapon load
 4. Speed
- 8-52. A hydrophone is used to pick up sounds from a submarine and broadcast them to a distance parent station by which of the following electronic devices?
1. Magnetic airborne detection device
 2. Transducer lowered by helicopter
 3. Acoustic mine
 4. Sonobuoy
- 8-53. Which of the following vehicles is perhaps the most effective for use in antisubmarine warfare?
1. Submarine
 2. Destroyer
 3. Helicopter
 4. Fixed-wing aircraft
- 8-54. What shipboard station conducts a continuous underwater search for submarines?
1. Bridge
 2. Main control
 3. Sonar control
 4. Combat information center
- 8-55. What shipboard station coordinates ASW search/attack operations?
1. Bridge
 2. Main control
 3. Sonar control
 4. Combat information center
- 8-56. Which of the following tasks are included in the planning phase of an amphibious warfare operation?
1. Gathering intelligence information
 2. Making alternate plans
 3. Assembling troops and supplies at the embarkation site
 4. Rehearsing the landing
- 8-57. The schedule for an amphibious operation usually allows time for one or more rehearsals. Which of the following is/are the purpose of the rehearsal?
1. To test the timing of detailed operations and the effectiveness of communications
 2. To ensure that all echelons are familiar with the plans
 3. To test the combat readiness of participating forces
 4. All of the above
- 8-58. In an amphibious operation, the assault phase begins at what point?
1. When the beachhead is secured
 2. When the first wave of troops hits the beach
 3. When the amphibious strike force arrives in the objective area
 4. When the amphibious strike force is enroute to the objective area

- 8-59. The coordination of the air and naval gunfire support of an amphibious operation is the responsibility of which of the following officers?
1. Commander of the amphibious task force
 2. Commander of the air wings embarked on the support carriers
 3. Commander of the support forces
 4. Commander of the troops ashore
- 8-60. When does the amphibious assault phase of an amphibious operation end?
1. When all the troops have reached their objective
 2. As soon as the last supplies have been landed
 3. When both commanders agree the landing forces are established ashore
 4. When the beachhead has been secured and the wounded evacuated
- 8-61. Which of the following methods of transmitting messages are types of communications used in the Navy?
1. Electrical, visual, and courier
 2. Electrical, sound, and courier
 3. Sound, electrical, and visual
 4. Sound, courier, and visual

- 8-62. Which of the following means of communication is the most important to the Navy?
1. Radio
 2. Sound
 3. Visual
 4. Courier
- 8-63. Which of the following officers is designated as the communications manager for Navy-assigned satellite systems?
1. Commander, Naval Space Command
 2. Commander, Naval Satellite Command
 3. Commander, Naval Communications Command
 4. Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command
- 8-64. For short-range secure communications between ships, which of the following methods is preferred?
1. Sound
 2. Visual
 3. Teletype
 4. Facsimile